NEWS FROM TRE SOUTH.

Bebels Preparing for Extensive Naval Movements-Thirty Iron-Clads Now Ready-Location and Character of the Rebel Fleet-Twenty European Iron-Clads-Possibility of an Attack on Washington.

> [Correspondence of the N. Y. Werld.] BALTIMORE, April 21.

A NEW ELEMENT OF BEBEL STRENGTH. From the sources of information alluded to in a recent letter. I have derived the following facts in relation to the naval plans of the rebels. The operations of the Confederates in the campaigns of 1864 will not be confined to the maneuvers of land forces. If their plans are carried out, naval operations on a large scale will form a prominent part of the exertions which they will pur forth. Without including their foreign-built vessels, of which I will speak presently, and excluding also such vessels as the Georgia, which are used merely as stationary floating batteries, they have built themselves, mostly from their own materials, and have now at their command, a fleet of no less than thirty iron clad vessels. More than twenty of the largest and most powerful of these vessels, as has been demonstrated by actual experiment, are fully capable of coast wise and river navigation, and are therefore capable of taking a part in offensive naval warfare. It is more than likely that this element of strength on the part of the rebels has not entered very largely into the plans of the campaigns for this year which have been formed at Washington, for the simple reason that the facts related below are either not known, or are not believed there. However this may be, certain it is that we will experience far more trouble from the Confederate navy, before the year is out, than any one at Washington expects. MANUFACTURE OF IRON PLATES FOR VESSELS AT

My letter of April 16th contained a statement of the places at the South where railroad iron and heavy muchinery were manufactured. There are only three of these places, however, where iron plating for vessels is being made or has been made; namely, at Richmond, Charleston and Atlants. This, by the way, in another reason why the capture of these places would be so vitally important to our cause. Bars of railroad iron, however, have been used to a considerable extent in plating the vessels that have been built at the South. These bars are not always of the heavy T shape; but are in many cases simply flat rails, two and a half inches thick and three or four inches wide. When this kind of bars are used, two layers of them are always fastened on, crossing each other diagonally. This secures a thickness of five inches. Bradley's new ironworks at Manchester, opposite Richmond, which were put up last spring, and the machinery for which was purchased at Glasgow, Scotland, and brought over last June and July in vessels that ran the bluckade at Wilmington, has been running with a full set of hands ever since last October, and during the last four months has done little else than to turn out flat bars of iron for plating vessels, two inches thick and four inches The vessels that are plated with these bars have three lavers, one over the other, and thus have a plating of six inches thick. CONFEDERATE BAILROADS, ETC., PROTECTED BY GUNBOATS.

There are four of these iron-clad vessels at Shreveport, on the Red river, in Northwestern Louisiana. They will, no doubt, take a part in the engagement with the Federal forces concerned in the present Red river expedition, if the recent repulse of the latter has not been so severe as to cause an abandonment of the expedition. In the East there are two iron-clad vessels at Kingston, and one near Goldsboro, on the Neuse river; two on the Tar river, at a point where the latter crosses the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; and certainly two or three, (if the last one re cently building is completed) at Halifax, on the Roanoke river. These seven iron-clad gunboats in North Carolina are intended mainly, at present at least, for the defense of the important railroad from Wilmington to Richmond, and in order to prevent Union troops or vessels from advancing on that road from Newbern, or from Albemarle or Pamlico sound. But there is nothing in their construction which would prevent them from navigating those rivers to their mouths, and sailing along the coast; for the experience of their trial trips has proved them to be unworthy in every respect. They are mounted with guns of English manufacture.

The five iron-clad vessels at Mobile, the five at Charleston, and the one in the Savannah river. were all so accurately described in the World a short time ago, that I need only refer to them. There are besides, at Charleston, two powerful fron clad steam rams, one of which is commanded by Captain Ingraham.

TEN IRON-CLAD VESSELS AT RICHMOND. At Richmond, and between that city and Fort Darling, there are ten iron-clad vessels, most of them mounted with rifled guns. Of these the Merrimac No. 2 is the largest and most formidable. Her armament consists of six guns, namely, two heavy Columbiads on each side, one teninch rifled gun at the bow, and another at the stern. These guns all carry the steel pointed projectiles which crashed through and through the sides of our iron clad Galena, as if they had been made of pine boards. These ten iron-clad vessels will play an important part in the defense of Richmond, if that city is attacked by way of James river, or from the south But it seems most probable now that we will first hear of them at the mouth of James river, in Hampton Roads, or perhaps even sailing up the Potomac. TWENTY EUROPEAN-BUILT IRON-CLADS TO ARRIVE

IN THE SUMMER. In regard to the iron clad vessels that have been built for the Confederates in the ports of Great Britain and France during the last eighteen months, my information is positive that they will find their way across the Atlantic before the end of June. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of those vessels that were built for the "Emperor of China" to parties who cannot be identified with the South; and after the trans fer has been made, the governments of France and England can no longer interfere with them. the parties alluded to will then take them to a seaport in some other country, where, by a process well known in maritime practice, the vessels will ultimately come into possession of the agents of the Confederacy. These vessels, of which there are about twenty in all, are built expressly for ocean navigation, and some of them are of the same class as "The Warrior," and "La Gloire." They are all constructed in the very best manner by the most experienced European ship-builders, plated with iron or malleable steel to a thickness that defies penetration, and mount ed with armaments far superior to anything now affont in American waters. These vessels will prove an element of strength on the rebel side, the importance of which has been entirely over-looked by the Administration, intent on its utopian negro schemes. When these vessels reach our shores they will not be used for defense. To break the blockade of Charleston, and Savannah, will be their first first attempt. And after that it is expected that they will attack some of the seaports in the Northern States.

TORPEDOES AND SUBMARINE BATTERIES. The Confederates are also making active preparations for breaking the blockade of Charleston, independent of the arrival of this transattantie fleet. The recent torpedo explosion in the James river was only an experiment They are preparing, by means of torpedoes and other submarine explosions, to attack our fleet of ironclade in the part where they, like Achilles, are alone vulnerable to such assaults, namely, in the heel; in other words, they seek to direct the missiles of their submarine warfare against our ironclad yes-els to the part not protected by the iron armor, namely, the wooden bull, some distance below the water-line. The explosion in the James river was only an experiment. It will soon be followed by attempts agains; the blockading fleet at Charleston-attempts which they believe, and which there is reason to fear, will be more successful than that against the Minne

OBSTRUCTIONS IN RIVERS AND HARBORS. Such, then, are the dangers and difficulties that we have got to look in the face and provide against: rebel torpedoes and submarine batteries to attack our blockading fleets—ironclad gunboats to protect the interior railroads of the South, and to oppose the advance of our armies inland -and ironglad and steelglad ocean steamers to attack our fleets, and even, perhaps, to attack our seaboard cities. Of the obstructions in the Southern harbors I say nothing now. Those in the harbor of Charleston have proved utterly im-passable. Nay, more, the administration journals, after boasting for months that Charleston would speedily be taken, and that Fort Sumter was a heap of shapeless ruins, are now compelled to admit that the obstructions in the harbor of Charleston are of such a nature that they cannot be removed by any appliances within the power of the Union fleets or armies. Those in the

James river, between Fort Darling and Richnond, remain to be tested. But it is enough to say of them, that they are composed of the same materials, and are arranged in the same manner as those at Charleston, with the addition of some obstructions of another nature which do not exist in the harbor of the latter place. They are, sesides, covered by the guns of six large forts, of which Fort Darling is one; and, in a word they can neither be removed, nor can they be

assed by any hostile vessel. WILL A REBEL FLEET ATTACK WASHINGTON? There is one contingency, in which Washing-ton would be in danger from a foreign built fleet of iron clad war steamers above named, or even this year, he will be aided in the attack by a Con federate iron coad fleet. This contingency, improbable as it may seem, is still possible, and may occur. There are no obstructions in the Potomac river, nor is there a single fort or battery along its banks the guns of which would have any more effect on the sides of an iron clud vessel than the paper wad from a boy's pop gun. In good policy in the Pennsylvania Legislature to move the capital of that State to Philadelphia, view of the exposed condition of Harrisburg, in case of a third invasion of that State But if instant measures are taken to prevent a hostile fleet from approaching the Quaker City.

This is no idle warning. It is time for the quence. President to stop his "smutty jokes," to stop junketing around to every little one horse fair, diversity of views between Gen. Grant and the est means of defense none too soon. The over with silence and contempt, Louisville. Collect the scattered detachments but defeat and continued disaster can be looked that are lying around loose in every quarter of lor. Army of the Potomac, and all the troops in roe, and hurl them at once, in one solid column, of the North.

The State Banks. of the State banks are generally safe. They repwhole, in some way, by lessening the rate of in lorce. about 55c on the dollar in London, where gold | would have been no objection on the part of the ment by Congress The proposal to tax to death overland campaign. the State banks by loading their deposits and | But Gen. Grant will not consent to make such value, but for the reason that the Secretary of or none.

unbridled and unchecked .- [Hartford Times. True Eloquence.

The following truly eloquent passage is from the speech of Hon. George H Pendleton, of Ohio, on freedom of speech in Congress.

sition by the power of our matchless Constitution, and emulating in their harmonious action from any other base than the waters of the Penthe stars which circle around the footstool of the insula. Eternal Throne, amidst the music of the spheres, cordant belingerent; a land rent with civil feuds, cause he is jealous of him, as he was of McCleland drenched with fraternal blood; impartial lan. Because he is determined to prevent the history will hold its dread inquest, and before ap-palled humanity will render judgment, that degenerate children, discarding the teachings of their fathers, deserting the lessons of the past, departing from 'the ways of pleasantness and cy. Because his eye is fixed on the Baltimore perce, rebelling against the wisdom and benefi-cence of God, with their hearts filled with pride and their souls filled with passion and fanaticism, of indignant and outraged heaven, the just pun

ishment of their terrible and nameless crime

The Daily Expenditures. Nothing is more common than to hear disputed, by fanatics and fools, the fact that the war is osting over three millions of dollars per day. To this class of community we commend the following statement in the House of Representa tives of Mr Thad. Stevens, Chairman of Ways and Means, and Republican leader on the floor, in his remarks opposing the bill to encourage steam navigation with Brazil:

"Mr. Stevens, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, thought they had abandoned the system of subsidies. We tried it with the Collins line, and abandoned it, leaving everything open to competition, as to open. The hopes of our army are buoyant, it should be. If it were ever profitable, it its spirit high, its courage undaunted, its condiseemed to him that we should not resort to it at tion admirable. Every man depends upon himthis time, when gold was at a premium ranging from fifty to one hundred per cent., and when the daily expenditures were three millions of dolhave a General who has never sustained a defeat.

lara a day. Three millions a day-one thousand and conquer They are, one and all, officers and inety five millions a year. Three millions a men, impressed with the belief that the Yankees day-one hundred and twenty-five thousand are about to make their final effort, and that if dollars an hour-two thousand dollars a minute they fail they will no longer have anything to -thirty-five dollars at every tick of the clock! fear from them. They are eager for the com-Against this expenditure by a war to restore the mencement of active operations, and impatient Union and maintain the authority of the Consti- of the unavoidable delay aution no one complains; but when the resources | On the other hand the Yankees will open the of the people are prostituted to the base purpose campaign with a much smaller comparative of abolishing State institutions to the utter destruction of the Union and the Constitution, all their boasting, and all their lying, we are condoes it not become every thoughtful man to fident that they will not greatly outnumber Genthese expenditures for a destructive object shall out detracting greatly from the force of some go on until we are all involved in hopeless ruin, other General, a plain proof that their resources or, by a change of Administration, they shall are on the wane, if not already approaching the

FROM WASHINGTON

Necessity of the Abandonment of the Red Hiver Expedition-Serious Disagreement between Gen. Grant and the President-Lincoln insists on a Befensive Policy-Impossibility of a Fresent Advance on Richmond-Old Abe's Jugglery for the next Presi-

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, April 22. It is understood here, in the best informed military circles, that the disasters which our forces have suffered on the Red River, in Louisiana, from fifteen or twenty of the largest iron-clad is of the most serious nature—amounting, in deed, to the total route of the Union troops; and Atlantic coast. If, in consequence of the ma- that the result must be the entire abandonment neuvers between the Army of the Potomac and General Lee, the former should be compelled to fall back for the defence of Washington, or if, in and it is said that orders for his arrest have alany event, General Lee attacks that city during ready been telegraphed. The latter assertion may be true enough. The Administration has never been slow to find a scapegoat for its own elinquencies, and Gen. Stone has been compelled once before to suffer in that capacity In this case, when the facts come to be known, it will be seen that the blame for this shameful defeat of our forces, and for the entire expedition than the paper wad from a boy's pop gun. In the case of the Delaware river and Philadelphia the matter is even worse. It might have been given without consultation with Gen. Grant, and in opposition to his well known wishes. No mil itary object could be accomplished, even if the expedition succeeded—and Gen. Grant knew that the expedition could not succeed-while, at they are wise they will at once see to it that the same time, the withdrawal of so many troops for service in Louisiana (about 50,000 in all) weakens the other armies to such an extent that INSTANT CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS NECESSARY. Gen. Grant finds himself paralyzed in conse-

making bids for the next Presidency under the President. There are no less than a dozen imguise of speeches in behalf of negro soldiers, and portant subjects, relating to the campaigns of to turn his attention seriously to the defense of this spring and summer, in regard to which Mr. the North. The Confederates are determined to Lincoln and the General in Chief are at variance; transfer the seat of war, and the expense of and to such an extent, too, that harmonious acmaintaining two hostile armies, from their terri- tion between them is impossible. Among these tory to ours; and they will do it. They have subjects are-lirst, a movement on the part of the already begun to do it. Reconnoitering parties Army of the Potomac; second, the route or route of the enemy are scouring all along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with daring impunity dash in the rear of Meade's when it does march to Richmond; fourth, whetharmy and capture and carry off whole wagon er the campaign on our part, during this year, is trains at Leesburg and Fairfax, the latter point to be offensive or defensive; fifth, the concentra-only sixteen miles from the National Capital. tion of our forces for great efforts; sixth, the re-General Lee's army has already begun to cross tention in office of Stanton and Halleck; seventh the Rapidan, and the heads of his columns are the status of Gen Butler; and eighth, the connoving toward the Shenandoah Valley; while tinual appointment of unworthy men to be Brigthe operations of General Forrest in Western Kentucky are but the prelude to the great cal considerations alone—while many worthy western invasion. It is no groundless alarm that and deserving Colonels, who have been acting as s felt by the Governors of the States along the Brigadier Generals for months, and who are in Ohio river, and they are in consultation as to the every way worthy of the position, are passed

danger, truly, is imminent. It is not too late to avert it, but measures must be taken promptly, views on the part of Old Abe and Gen Grant is It is not more troops or another draft that is re- so wide as to amount to an open rupture. In required. We have abundance of troops. But gard to every one of these subjects Gen. Grant they must be concentrated where they are needed; insists upon the adoption of a certain line of con-and they must be placed under the Generals duct, which the President positively refuses to whom they love, and in whom they have confi accede to; announcing, on the other hand, his dence. Withdraw forty thousand troops from firm determination to pursue another and an en-Louisiana, and twenty thousand from Arkansas tirely different course. Thus all harmony and and Missouri, and concentrate them at Cairo and concert of action is at an end, and nothing

twenty thousand men. Withdraw all the little coln really believes that the Confederates intend parties that we read of every day, like the one to invade the North on a large scale, this sumat Paintville, in Kentucky. What, under Heaven, mer. It he does believe it, common sense would are Union troops doing at Paintville, Kentucky? dictate that he should prevent that invasion by Withdraw thirty thousand from Charleston, attacking and defeating the rebel armies. He Florida, and Mobile; concentrate them, with the pretends to believe it, however. But instead of adopting the measures which would prevent an Butler's Department, instantly, at Fortress Mon- invasion, he is actually pursuing measures which will invite and render easy such an invasion. In upon the rebel capital. Such a movement, and other words, while Gen. Grant is striving with such a movement alone, will prevent an invasion | might and main to concentrate the armies, and to get them in motion, in order to strike a blow at the rebel power which shall render invasion on their part impossible, Old Abe is insisting upon The determination of the Administration to it that the true policy is for us to lie still, to act lestroy the State Banks is fixed. The plan is a on the defensive, and to annoy the enemy and nonstrous one. It is a blow upon the property distract their attention by a number of detached of individuals, of fearful import. The securities expeditions to different parts of the South. Gen. Grant wishes to concentrate 200,000 troops, and esent real property. The amount is large, rising with them, and an adequate naval force, to adto two or three hundred millions of dollars. This vance on Richmond at once. The President has operty is owned by all classes. Not by the so arranged matters that Gen. Grant finds that pitalists alone, but by laboring people, by chil he cannot get even 100,000 men; that these are dren dependent upon the little property thus in- separated in three widely different localities, and ested by a now deceased father; by widows; by that he is not allowed to combine them in one stitutions of usefulness to society. It is the column; and that he cannot get the positive asplan of Mr. Chase to force this vast amount of surance of any adequate aid from the navy. All abstantial property into the purchase of United this is done in order to prevent Gen. Grant from States bonds, and to substitute bank notes issued | moving on Richmond at all. Mr. Lincoln knows by the Government for those of the State banks | that Gen. Grant will not begin to move toward They cannot be, for the national debt is already Richmond until he has an adequate force for so great, and is growing with such rapidity, that that purpose, and the crafty ex Rail Splitter has must in the end be repudiated in part or as a been careful that he should not have such a

terest, or by failing to pay the notes and bonds | If Gen. Grant had been willing to make an issued. These U S securities are now worth only overland campaign against Richmond, there measures their value. We regret this is so. It Executive, and, indeed, in that case, all the Ads painful to contemplate such facts. But it is ministration organs, having their cue sent them folly to turn our faces away from facts, and not from the White House, would have been bawling leal with them as stern realities. Now, we say "On to Richmond" long ago. Why? Simply t is a monstrous wrong for Mr. Chase and his because among the few things that Mr. Lincoln friends to take three hundred millions of good knows is this: He knows that an overland camsecurities and substitute something that is to-day paign against Richmond would result in a defeat in reality worth only about half as much, and of our army. He desires such a defeat, for he which is growing less valuable every day. So hates that army, and has done his best to destroy had a measure ought not to be tolerated a mo- it. Therefore he would have consented to an

circulations by burthens they cannot bear, should a campaign. He knows, too, that it would result meet with no favor in Congress. But it will, in defeat He understands that there is only one Senator Hale said a few days since that he voted | route to Richmond, and he is determined to take for the gold bill, not that he considered it of any that route, with all the forces under his control,

the Treasury asked him to vote for it So that | Events have now proved that I was right in we see that "the independent branch of the gov | my conjecture that the proposed expedition to ernment" the Congress, is manipulated by the Richmond in three columns, moving by three Executive Cabinet, and we may look for legisla- different routes, was no plan of Gen. Grant's, and ion, in these days of madness, to control trade, that he would never sanction the adoption of and destroy the most valuable of our institutions. such a plan. That amazing piece of strategy is How long can fanaticism run through the land now known to have origin ted with Stanton and Gen. Butler. Old Abe insists upon it that, when the army does move on Richmond, it shall be so divided, and shall so move And Baldy Smith (Gen. W. F. Smith) has been sent down to Fortress Monroe, with the remnants of two army corps, probably 15,000 men in all, and Butler's forces in North Carolina have been considerably "If it shall be, my imagination paints another strengthened, with this end in view. Gen. scene. When your work shall have been fully Grant has not objected to this disposition of accomplished; when your mission shall have been troops, because the troops sent to those points all executed; when your Constitution shall be will be just where he wants them when he begins dead, our Government destroyed, our liberties to move. But he wants the whole army to go to gone; when these States, held in their proper po | the Peninsula, and to use the James river as a base And he will not move against Richmond

Why does the President throw these obstacles shall have given place to States dissevered, dis- in the way of Gen. Grant's movements? Beraised their hands to strike the matricidal blow, of the Potomac would be fatal to his chances of and receive at that moment from the vengeance nomination. If the movement should result in defeat, that defeat would be upon his shoulders, and would kill him politically If it result in success, the glory will so evidently be General Grant's, that it will be in vain for Lincoln to seek to deprive him of it, and he will loom up in the political sky at once, so formidable a candidate that Lincoln's chances will dwindle down to nothing. Therefore it is that General Grant is thwarted and opposed in all his plans. And thus it is that the interests and honor of the country are made the sport of the unworthy am-bition of Abraham Lincoln.

The Approaching Campaign.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 17] The Spring campaign on the Potomac is about and an enemy whom they have never met but to

continue only so long as may be necessary to point of exhaustion. At what point soever of bring back the Union and the Constitution in their original integrity?—[Rochester Union. | Rochester Union. | Rochester Union. | Constitution in the point of exhaustion. At what point soever of instant results their original integrity?—[Rochester Union. | Rochester Union. | Rochester

FOR SALE.

sauredly be met with forces very nearly equal

they were when the campaign of 1863 apened.

regiments, an enormous fleet, and every advan

ture the place with 7,000 out of a garrison orig

inally but 11,000 strong, having himself lost fully

A !ew weeks after, with forces not more than

one-half the Confederate army was dispersed in

search of plunder among the tents of the Yankees

which they had captured, he attacked Beaure

gard, and was repulsed in every attempt. With

one hundred thousand men and the most power-

ful fleet that had ever been seen upon any river

in the world, he captured Vicksburg, after a trial

of six months, solely through the incompetence

of the commander, who had but twenty-seven

thousand men, and divided them in such a way

From the New York Commercial (Republican.) The war which was begun with so considera-

left the opponents of "freedom of debate," in

ment being a discourteous objection by Mr.

Mr. Long all the additional time they needed

cept such a disagreeable notoriety as arises from

Now that this matter is done with, it may be

asked what has been gained by it? Mr Colfax

edly dictated by a sincere and patriotic purpose

He dragged after him most of the Republicans of

censuring Mr. Giddings Fas est ab hoste do-

acts of the enemy are taken up in justification

for himself, and his Democratic triends took

abominable sentiments, has not met the expecta-

tions of those who devised it, nor will it be likely

to do so, when it becomes known that the only

circulators and purch isers of Mr Long's speech

thus far are, Congressmen who were especially

eloquent in denouncing his speech as treasona

ble Far better had it been if this matter had

the summons of principle, and men had voted in

accordance with sober conviction, and not be

cause they felt bound to follow a favori e leader

There have been many times, these last ten

years, when the noblest advocates of freedom

have learned to do, in the pride of their position

and the consciousness of pliant majorities at their

Congress "are unworthy members of the House,"

popular verdict of "unworthiness" will be pro-nounced upon some of these "pottering legis-

New Jensey -In Trenton the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 250 majority;

the whole Democratic city ticket was also elected, the Common Council is entirely Democratic, and

was elected by an average majority of over 300.

Jersey City elects the Democratic candidate for Mayor by 31 majority, and for Water Commis-missioner by 711. The Democrats have also

carried Hobokea, Hudson, New Brunswick, Princeton, Elizabeth, and elected a part of their

New York -It seems by the fuller accounts

that the Democratic majority in Albany, on the 12th, amounts to 1,800. The Recorder has

The Democrats elect eight of the eleven Al-

dermen, and seven of the ten Supervisors.

ILLINOIS -The election in Quincy on the 18th

instant resulted in a glorious Democratic victory. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by 600

ators."

2.000.

ceri; but it is significant of evil when the wrong

moved the resolutions against Mr. Long, as he

doing a bad thing in a very bad way.

as many men as were in the fort.

to their own, and we do not believe it possible for a Yankee force, however well commanded Special Sale of Mortgaged Lands. and appointed, to beat an equal force of Confederates, let them be appointed and commanded as illy as they may. The chances are therefore THE FOLLOWING PIECES, PARCELS OR LOTS OF land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will e offered for sale to the highest bidder on vastly in our favor, and there is but one circum-

stance which renders their chances as good as Wednesday, the 1st Day of June, 1864, That circumstance is the possession of a Gene eral superior to any they have ever yet had. That The bid must be equal to the amount chargeable, or such sum as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may be willing to sell for. The same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure loans from the Sinking Fund, and heretofore forfeited to the State for non payment of interest due thereon. Said sale will be continued from day to day until completed, to wit: Grant is a man of far more energy and ability than any that has yet commanded the Army of the Potomac cannot be denied. But, then, what sort of men have commanded it? The imbecile McDowell, the lying charlatan McClellan, the low, brutal, boasting poltroon Pope, the murdering coward Burnside, the drunken braggart BROWN COUNTY.

The s e qr of n e qr of sec 10, t 11 n, of r 3 e. Also the n w qr of s e qr of sec 11, t 10 m, of r 3, a. Mortgaged by Charles McCarty and wife. Loan, interest and costs, Hooker, the timid but gentlemanly Meade. That Grant is a much superior leader to any of these cannot be denied. And yet it may be denied that BLACKFORD COUNTY. he is a great general, since he has never done The n e qr of s e qr of sec 34, t 23 n, r 10 e, containing 40 acres more or less. Mortgaged by John Kirkpatrick and wife. Loan interest and costs, \$450 42. anything to prove that he is so. Let us see what he has done. We first hear of him at Belmont.

where he was signally defeated and driven to his boats by Gen. Polk, and whence he dated a lying DEARBORN COUNTY. Part of s w qr of sec 25, t 5 n, of r 2 w, beginning in the center of Mooreshill and Aurora Turnplke road, at the n e corner of the acre of land sold by William Bainum to bulletin claiming the victory. He next appears before Fort Donelson, where, with eighty full William McBride; thence running with the east line of said acre to the section line; thence south with said line to the center of said Mooreshill and Aurora Turnpike; age that a vast superiority in arms and equipments could give them, he contrived after a desperate conflict of three days, in which the Confederates were uniformly victorious, to capthence west with said turnpike to the place of beginning; supposed to contain 14 acres; it being the land belonging to Mary Jane Watkins by descent from her father, William Bainum. Mortgaged by Joseph U. Watkins and Mary Jane, his wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$707.63. GIBSON COUNTY. The w hf of the n e qr of sec 3, 12 s, of : 9 w. Also, n

e qr of n e qr of sec 25, t 1 s, of r 12 w. Also s e qr of sec 12, t 2 s, of r 13 w. Mortgaged by James H. Nobie and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$677 96. one-third as strong as his own, he was attacked by Sydney Johnston at Shiloh and routed so completely that, had not that great leader been JAY COUNTY. killed, his whole army would have been destroyed. When re enforced by Buell, and while wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$7 9 60.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. A piece or parcel of land in the w part of the city of Madison, fronting on the s side of Main Cross street, com-mencing 370½ feet from the s w corner of Depot and Main Cross street in said city, and running the ce w 60 feet with the south line of Main cross street; thence s at right angles to the township line, 65 feet; thence n at right angles to said township line to the place of begin-ning. Also a parcel of grout d fronting on the s side of Main Cross street, in said city, described as follows: Beginning on the s line of said street, 120 feet from the n w thousand men, and divided them in such a way as to present on the battle field but a fourth or fifth of the enemy's force, and who persistently disobeyed every order given him by his superior. General Johnston. At Missionary Ridge he was enabled to fall on General Bragg with an army

enabled to fall on General Bragg with an army three or four times as numerous as his own Re-Madison, being a fraction of the sear of sec 34, 14 n, of r 10 e, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the weige of Cemetery street where the center of Crooked Creek, now made straight, touches the same; pulsed in the pursuit by Gen. Cleburne, he never afterward dared to make a movement in front. feeling himself as much overawed in the presthence s with Cemetery street, 70 feet, to David Sheet's line; thence w parallel with the land lines along the a line of a 10 acre tract or land, (in a square out of the se ence of General Johnston as Autony was in that corner of said qr sec, sold by Philomen Vawter in the 7th of March, 1816. Recorded in Deed Book A, pape 43. Such is the man with whom Gen. Lee has to contend, and such his career. His performancebear no comparison whatever to those of Gen.

Lee. He has hitherto succeeded by dint of brute

Crooked Creek; thence through the center of Cro ked force He has always had vastly superior num- Creek, straight, 465 feet to the place of beginning. Also a fraction out of the same quarter section of and, begin-ning at the said n w corner of said 10 acre tract; thence s with the w line thereof, 210 feet, to Presbyterian Avenue; bers when he has been victorious. The man who, with small numbers and weak resources, contrives to perform mighty deeds, is the great Gen-thence e with said avenue 220 feet, to Sitler's line; eral. Such is not Grant, and such is Gen Lee. thence n with Sitler's line, 218 feet, to the line of said 10 acre tract; thence w with said line to the place of begin-The latter has always fought against immease odds, and has always been victorious. True, the terest and cost, \$1,813 85. Yankees tried to claim a victory at Sharpsburg. The e hf of block No. 1 on the Ohio river, in Hendricks

but the very fact that they were unable to pursue, and that they made no demonstration for three months after, proves that the claim was false. They claimed a mighty victory, too, at Gettysburg, yet it paralyzed them for nearly a A fractional part of lots Nos. 159 and 160, in the w adyear. Gen. Lee now, for the first time, fights Reginning on Broadway, 42 feet n of Second street, runwith numbers somewhat on an equality. Och there be any doubt about the result. For our gles to Broadway to the wine of lot 159 to Englishe's

part, all that we are afraid of is that our troops are too full of confidence line. 42 fee; thence e at right angles to Broadway to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Howard Stapp and wife. Loan. intere-tand costs \$892 02. Lot No. 12 in block B, in Hendricks, Sering & Leonard's addition to the city of Madison The ne qr of block A, in the same addition; the se or of block P, in the same addition; the ne or of block W, in the same ble a manifesto on the 16th inst., tapered down on the 20th to an exceedingly fine point, and road, the se or of block P froms 35 feet on Vine street, the n e qr of block W fronts 134 fret on Mill street.

Mortgaged by Thomas J. Godman and wife. Loan, in
terest and costs, \$874 58.

Congress, in a position of conspicuous failure, although they did succeed in passing a mild-Part of fractional sec 3, t 3, n of r 3 w, contiguous to the c ty of Madi-on, and on the Ohio river, immediately below the course of the 1 & M. R. R. described as follows: mannered resolution of censure On Saturday, the vote to expel Mr. Harris was 81 to 58, and to censure him, 92 to 18. Yesterday the votes condemnatory of Mr. Long, were on the first of Joseph Camby's original lot, which stone is at the n e resolution, that he was "an unworthy member of corner of a five acre lot conveyed by Joseph Canby the House," 80 to 70, and on the second, that his "conduct is incompatible with his duty as a member of this body," 78 to 63. The debate was long, but uninteresting, its chief culiver- line drawn parallel to the n and s line aforesaid shall strike the place of beginning containing six acres more or less. Morigaged by Michael G. Bright and wife. Loan Chandler, of this city, to allow Mr. Colfax to nterest and costs, \$6,417 54. proceed after his hour was up, and after the Dem-JASPER COUNTY. ocrats generally had consented to give him and

The n hf of the s e qr of sec 25, t 3 n, of r 5 w, contain-Mr. Long all the additional time they needed ing 80 acres. Mortcaged by Henry Petro. Loan, inter-Mr. Chandler took very little by his motion, ex- est and co ts, \$726 97. Also, n w qr and n w qr of sec 9, t 30, r 6 w, containing 46 acres, in all 200 acres. Mortgaged by William Quarles. Loan, interest and cost, \$833 38. JASPER AND PORTER COUNTIES.

The seqrof swqrof sec 17, and the whf of neqrof sec .0, all in t 32, r 5 w, in Jasper county. Also, 47 a re-in-the county of Porter, off of the nend of the e bf said, on his own re-ponsibility. It was an unwise movement of mistaken zeal, but undoubt the n w qr of sec 3, 1.32, r 5 w. Mortcaged by William A. Cullen. Loan, interest and costs, \$824 36. PUTNAM COUNTY. the House, making them parties to his opinions, Five lots, being Nos: 1, 2, 3 4 and 5, of block No. 4, in and transforming into a party question that which

Herry's enlargement of the tewn of Greenca-tle. as such lots are recorded on the books of the Recorder of Putnam He forced his friends to array themselves against county. Mortgaged by Lucien W. Berry and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$319 15 freedom of debate," and to look for a prece-PULASKI COUNTY. lent, to the action of a pro slavery majority in

Then e gr of the s w gr of sec 11, t 30, n of r 4 w, and n w qr of se qr of sec 11, t 3, a of r 4 w. co taining St acres more or less. Morigaged by Nathan Wheeler Loan, interest and co ts, \$294 26. of our own intended ill doing. On the other hand, Mr. Long expressly declared he spike The n e qr of the n w qr, the w hf of the n w qr, the n w qr of the ne qr, all in sec 5 t 31, r 4, containing 160 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Miles Jordan. Loan, rest and co-t . \$332 88. good care to "leave him out in the cold," and The s hf of sec 2, t 29, n of r 2 w, containing 320 acres. o repudiate his sentiments-Wood and Harris Nortgaged by J. W. Scatt and wife. Loan, interest and being the exceptions to this-while they clus-The n w qr of sec 6, t 31, r 4 w, and tha w hf of the n w qr of the n e qr of sec 6, t 31, r 4 w. Mortgaged by tered around the sacred principle which was being stricken down in his person. This Anderson Pigg and wife. Loan, interest and costs,

effort on the prat of the majority to make a \$664 49. PORTER COUNTY. The e hf of the swgr of see 3, t 32, r 5 w, except 20 acres off of the s end thereof, containing 60 acres; and 40 acres off of the s end of the e hf of the n w qr of sec 3. t 32 r 5 w. Mortgaged by Thomas Milton and wife. Loon, terest and cost, \$525 64.

RANI OLPH COUNTY. Lots Nos. \$4 and 21, in Mu na's ad lition to the town of ble Far better had it been if this matter had never been brought up, and better still for the fame of the House it party ties had yielded before the summons of principle and then had voted in ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

The se qr of the se qr of sec 26, 1 37, r 1 e, containing 40 acre. Al o. sw qr of se qr and se qr of the sw qr. all in said sec 26, t 3. n, of r le. Al o, n e qr of sw qr of would have been consured in, or expelled from either house of Congress, had the plantation lords dured to cruck the whip as loudly and as P. brake Loan, interest and to is, \$717.99. lords dared to cruck the whip as loudly and as SHI LEY C' UNIV.

insolently as some of our Northern Cougressmen Part of lot No. 9, on Franklin street, in the town of She byville, bounded and described as follows: Begin-ning on the n line of said lot on Franklin street, at a point 84 feet from the n w corner thereof, an i running thence The first rebuke administered to Mr Long was, s 40 feet; thence 48 feet to the e line of said lot; thence n that he is an "unworthy member of the House"

Congress has been in session four months and a half. It has done absolutely nothing. The ablace of beginning. Mortgaged by M. M. Ray and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$472.95.

senteeism is conspicuous Its fondness for ir VANDERBURG COUNTY. relevant debate is notorious. Its waste of time: Lot No. 1, in block 139, in the town of Lamarco City. Mortgaged by George H. Start. Loan, interest and costs, \$667-44. its contempt of the public good; its cowardly fear of taking the responsibility of measures es WARREN COUNTY. . sential to the well being of the country, are all

and by what an overwhelming vote the popular and wife. Forfested and sold to Samuel Murphy. Loan, verdict would be recorded, that the majority of interest and costs, \$1,213 93. So much of the mortgaged premises in each case as

will pay the principal, interest damages and costs, will first be off red for cash; and in case there be no bidder for cash. then the premises will be immediately offered for sale on a credit for five years, with interest at seven per cent. per anoun, payable annually in advance. A certificate of purchase will be given to the purchaser, pledging a patent or deed from the State, when full payment shall be made, but which shall be forfeited to the and that they show by their conduct that they have no regard for their official duties. Six days are wasted to reach Wednesday's lame and impotent conclusion," and to prove that the House had sense enough left to tolerate some degree of respect for one of the guarandebt, and not a word raised or a lip moved to re assure the country, or to put its business in a better condition. The people demand taxation, knowing that taxation alone can save the national finances, and they get instead, the fruits of such profound statesmanship as that which submits a taq to drive the notes of State banks out of circulation, and attermets to check the sale of the state to resell at any time. Bond will be required of the purchaser for the payment of the purchase money and interest, and that waste of the premises shall not be suffered or permitted.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Explanation of abbreviations in the above descriptions: tees of the Constitution. Six days of increasing of circulation, and attempts to check the sale of qr for quarter, see for section, t for township, and r for range. gold by making time sales void and heavily pun ishable As sure as the fall elections come, a

MEDICAL.

The Money Refunded if it Fails to Cure.

PSYCHAGOGA, THE ONLY CERTAIN AND WARRANTED

FEVER & AGUE, Intermittant, Remittant and Camp Fevers, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. W. G. MACKAY, Agent, No. 83 Nassau st., N. Y. LECAL.

CTATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, 88: In the of Indiana, June Term, A. D. 1864 —Elizabeth Howevs Rawley F. Howe.

Be it known, that on this like day of April, in the year 1864, the above named plaintiff by her attor-ney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Com-mon Pleas of Marion County, her complaint against said defendant, in the above enritled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Rawley F. Howe, is not a resident of the State of Indi-Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS

Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demurthereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in June next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

WM. WALLACE, Clerk. WM. WALLACE, Clerk.

R. L. Walpole, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF SALE.

OTICE is bereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next, at the idence of James Todd, late of Marion County, deceased, all his personal property, not taken by the widow, con-sisting of one hor e, cattle, hogs, corn in the crib, wheat in the granery, farming utensils, household and kitchen A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over thre- dollars, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JACOB ZOOK,

Administrator. THOSE INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF MOSES

Hunter, deceased, either by noies or accounts, are requested to call immediately on the undersigned and adjust them.

The stock of Boots and Shoes with certain fixtures, to-

geth r with a lease on Store Room No. 19, which lease expires on he 9th day of February. 1863, will be offered at private sale to the highest bidder until Mond y morning the 25th inst. The term: of sale will be turnished by the undersigned, who will receive scaled proposals which shall not be opered until Monday morning, the 25th inst. JAMES S. ATHON,

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsizned has been appointed Administrator, with the annexed, of the estate of Moses Hunter, deceased, late of Mariou County, Indiana. The estate is solvent, JAMES S. ATHON,

TOTICE IS HEVEBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of James Told, late of Marion county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JACOB ZOOK, apr25-w3t

LICENSES.

Notice of Application for License. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT! WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, ma, at their next term, 1864, for a license to sell toxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a me, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank in my premises, for one year. My place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank, is located at No. 13, North Illinois street, known Hezekiah's Saloon, in Center township, in Marion count indiana. HENRY E. HEZEKIAH.

Notice of Application for License. TOTICE IS WEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, iana, at their next term, 1864, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises, for one year. My place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank as a good article, and well worthy of public notice. Lot No. 10, Block No. 119, in Centertownship, it. Marion CAROLINE MORRIS. apr25-= 3w

ACENCY. REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORWOOD'S BLOCK.

No. 2016 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. M. SPICER & CO., FFER THEIR SERVICES FOR THE PURCHASE work horses, that were in bad health, with little or no and sale of Real Estate, Renting Houses, Negotia-ting Loans, procuring Money on Mortgage, Examining Titles, Execute Legal Papers and all other business ap-

pertaining to the Real Estate Business. Having warm and comfortable rooms, they will be open day and even-ing, and prompt and constant attention given to all busi-ness entrusted to them. Business solicited and satisfaction guaranteed,

TATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS-Judgment in the Court of Common Fleas of Marion ounty, Oct. 7, 1858, for \$412 90.—John Murphey and William J. Halliday vs Richard A Douglas-The defendant Richard A. Douglass, is hereby notified hat John Thomas, the assignee of said Murphey and falliday, has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Mario : County his affidavit showing that the whole of said judgment remains due and un-satisfied. Wherefore the said Richard A. Douglass is notito be begun and held at the Court House in he city of ! dianapolis, on the first Monday in June next, hen and there to show cause, if any he can, why execution shall not issue on said judgment, otherwise the mo-tion now pending will be heard and determined in his

WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk. Attest: McDonald and Roache, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Notice of Application for License. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, In-iana, at their next term 1864, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, (with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises.) for one year. My place of busiess and the premises whereon said liquors are to be frank are located on lot numbered 14, McKernan's sub-livision of out lot 28, in Indianapolis, in Center township, in Marion county, Indiana. CHARLES MONAHEN.

TO STOCK HOLDERS. VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL TROSE WHO are delinquent, in whole or in part of their stock ubscribed to the White River and Big Eagle Creek Plank

apr 1-w3w

and Gravel Boad Company, that if said stock is not paid Wm. R. McCune, Treasurer of said Company, or the President, at their residences, on or before the 14th day of May next, that the books will be closed, and the stock, with the p yments thereon, will be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors, this 30th day of March, 1864.

JOHN H. WILEY, President.

OIL MILL. Capital, July, 1863, \$300,000 00, TO THE FARMERS.

MILL.

WE ARE BUILDING AN OIL MILL IN INDI-nice clean article of

FLAXSEED

For sowing, on as good terms as can be obtained any where.

Farmers are respectfully invited to give us a call, and encourage home manufacture.

You can get seed at 98 South Delaware street, opposite Central Freight 1 epot, or at George Stilz's, 74 East Washington street.
We pay the highest market price at all times for Flax-

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF AN INVALID, Published for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility. Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SEL-FCURE. By one who as cured himself, after being put togreat expense and njury through medical humbug and quackery.

Byenclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, sing opies may be had of the author.

NATHAN MAYIFAIR, Esq., my25-wly

Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Cancer Can be Cured!

DR. HEBERN HAS LOCATED IN THE

AMERICAN CANCER CHAMPION!

City of Quincy, Ill., 106 Maine street, 3d door above the Quincy House, office over J. R. Dayton's Book Store. He claims to be the King of Cancers, and all kinds of Fever Sores, such as White Swelling and Bone | Diseases, Scrofula, Piles, and Sore Eyes in their worst stages, Liver Complaints, Consumption, Female Weak-ness, and salt Rheum, Tetter, Rheumatism, &c., &c. The Doctor became master of the above diseases while traveling through Europe and America. And he now stands at the head of his pro'es ion both in Europe and America. The Doctor will take leasure in showing his visitors certificates of the above cases where they have been given up as incurab'e by the best physicians in the country. The Doctor also guarantees a cure in all cases where the patient lives up to the directions.

The patient will please correspond weekly, giving a rue statement of the case. The poor dealt with liberally. Cancers extracted in from four to awenty-four hours

without instruments or pain, or a drop of blood.

MEDICAL.

FICKARDT'S

"The Merciful Man is Kind to his Beast."

FTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY the inventor, to compound from pure vegetable materials, a Powder that should and must take the place of the thousand and one nostrums gotten up and paimed upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cure of upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cure of all diseases which the brute creation are "heir to," he has produced the one heading this advertisement, and none can be genuiue unless bearing our face simile signature. The demand has been such that its gale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvania, but we have now consummated such arrangements that we are prepared to supply the aumerous orders now on hand, as well as those we may hereafter receive from other States of the Union.

Knowing this Powder to possess all the curative properties here set forth, we deem a fulsome tirade of words unnecessary, feeling assured that its own merits will secure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure vegetable ingredients, it can be safely and judiciously given to that noble animal, the HORSE. Its effects are no false pampering of the system, creating a bloated carcass with a premature shedding of the hair; but on the other hand, it strengthens the digestion, purifies the blood, regulates the urinary organs, thereby improving

blood, regulates the urinary organs, thereby improving and protecting the whole physical condition of the animal, even when in an apparently healthy state.

To the Agriculturist and Dairyman it is an invaluable remedy for their nest cattle laboring under BOOF diseases, HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many complaints to which they are liable from a suppression of the

natural secretions.

MILCH COWS are much benefitied by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed—it has a tendency to strengthen the animal remove all obstructions from the milk tubes, promote all the secretions and consequently adding much to the strength of the animal, quantity and

quality of the milk, cream and butter.

HOGS, during the warm season, are constantly overheating themselves, which results in their getting Coughs, Ulcers of the LUNGS and other parts, which naturally has a tendency to retard their growth. In all such cases, a teaspoorful mixed in a bucket of swill and given every other day, will speedily remove all difficul-ties, and the animal will increase in health and fat.

TESTIMONIALS.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1863. I have used your Cattle Powder, and would state that it possesses the qualities of toneing and renovating the stomach, removing in some degree the morbific matter. I can recommend for all horses in private use, where the system is not too much debilitated

J. P. TURNER. For the United States Government, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1862. Wm. Raiston: DEAR SIR-Having tried the Cattle Powder manufac-ured by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases of horses, and as good a preparation as there is in the market. Assistant Vetenary Surgeon, For the United States Government.

WASHINGTON October 21, 1863. ell worthy of public notice.
M. JACKSON,

Superintendent of the Mule Corral.

Ww. Raisron-We have tried your Horse Powder, manufactured by you, in the Corral and Hospital stables to some extent. It is highly recommended to me by the C. M. SNOW, Gen'l Sup't, Ass't Quartermaster's Office,

Corner G and 22d Sts Washington, D. C. Erson, Baltinous Co., MD., May 20, 1853. The undersigned, for some time past, has had in use on his farm "Fickardt's Cattle Powder," and from the beneficial effect derived from it, takes pleasure in recom-mending the article to all farmers as a valuable prepara-tion, to be given to Horses and Cattle. Some of my disposition for food, on their taking "Fickardt's Cattle Powder," soon recovered their appetite, and in a short

time became fat and in good condi HENRY B. CHEW.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1855. Wm. Ralston, Esq.: DEAR Sin-It is with pleasure that I certify to the invaluable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight months. In last June I was traveling, my horse became very sick, so bad that I had traveling, my norse became very sick, so but that I had to return home and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly ten months before he was fit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try a package, and after using two of them, it was surpris-ing to every one who saw the horse, to see how much he had improved in flesh and spirit. These who had seen him before he became sick, could scarcely believe him to be the same. I also recommend the Powder as being a fine thing for the wine, and also to improve the coat, as it gives it a fine, silky appearance. My friends, seeing the advantage of it, have commenced using it among their Catile. No person should be without it in their stables. I have seen it fully tested, and do consider it

one of the best articles in use. Yours, very respectfully GEORGE SNYDER. We, the undersigned, have used your Powder, at the request of our friend, George Snyder, and find it very useful among our cattle.

J. G. KEISS, Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pa.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE. AGESTS-D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y; Dyott & Co , No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia. M. Danr ger, Druggist Rochester, Fulton County, In-

John Marti, Tell City, Perry County, Ind ana. Dr. Vance, Druggist, Waterloo City, DeKalb County, For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

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RELIABLE INSURANCE. Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company, Of Quincy, Illinois.

And Rapidly Increasing, Secured by Lien on Real Estate, Cash Value ever \$1,000,000.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE INSURANCE of Detached Dwellings, Farm Buildings and their contents, including Live Stock, against loss or damage by Fire or Lightning.

All losses sustained by this Company have been premptly adjusted and paid long before maturity, to the entire satisfaction of the sufferers, which policy of prompt-W. N. CLIM , President.

W. R. VAN FRANK, Secretary. HOTELS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY FARMERS' HOTEL,)

One Square North of Union Depot, East Side of Illinois Street. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFITTED and refurnished. The traveling public will be hown every attention to make them feel at home.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES



COAL, GRAIN. WAREHOUSE, RAILROAD, TRACK, AND COUNTER SCALES.

AIRBAKK'S

CATTLE,

HAT,

Manufactured only by E. & F. PAIRRANK & CO., St. Johnsbury, Verment. For sale at Manufacturers'pricesb W.P. GALLUP, Agent

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